

Y. Chellammal Vs State of Tamil Nadu and Others

Court: Madras High Court

Date of Decision: Sept. 7, 2007

Citation: (2008) 1 MLJ 97

Hon'ble Judges: P. Jyothimani, J

Bench: Single Bench

Advocate: R. Saseetharan, for the Appellant; M.R. Jothimani, Government Advocate, (W) for R.1 and 2 and A.C. Manibarathi Government Advocate, (E) for R3 to 5, for the Respondent

Final Decision: Allowed

Judgement

@JUDGMENTTAG-ORDER

P. Jyothimani, J.

The common issue involved in all these cases relate to the orders passed by the third respondent, Assistant Educational

Officer, Tenkasi Range, Tenkasi, Tirunelveli District in directing the 6th and 5th respondent Schools respectively in these writ petitions, to recover

from the salary of the petitioners the amounts stated to have been paid in excess by wrongly fixing the selection grade and special grade to them.

2. The petitioner in W.P.No. 18520 of 1999 was appointed in the year 1980 as a full-time Pre-vocational Instructor (Craft Teacher) in T.D.T.A.

Middle School, Rajagopalaperi-Bungalow Surandai Postrate, Veerakeralampudur, Tirunelveli District, 6th respondent in the writ petition. The said

school is an aided institution. On the representation of the said Craft Teacher to raise her salary on par with her counterparts in the High Schools

since the job was similar in nature, One Man Committee was constituted by the Government which has made its recommendations. Based on the

same, the Government has passed G.O.Ms.No. 1366, Education Department, dated 5.9.1986 and has ordered the salary of Craft Teachers be

raised on par with their counterparts in High Schools subject to the condition that they should qualify S.S.L.C. within a period of three years from

the date of issue of the said order. The petitioner has completed her S.S.L.C. on 1.5.1988 within the time stipulated in the Government Order. By

a subsequent G.O.Ms.No. 1105, Education Department, dated 22.8.1989, the Government has made the Craft Teachers working in various

schools like that of the petitioner, be eligible to be granted selection grade and special grade of pay notionally with effect from 1.10.1984,

however, with monetary benefits from 1.4.1986. It was based on that, the petitioner was accorded selection grade with effect from 4.6.1990, on

completion of 10 years of her service. However, on the basis of the objection raised by the Audit Department namely, the second respondent, the

third respondent by the impugned letter dated 3.4.1999, has informed the petitioner through the 6th respondent that she was granted higher scale

of pay by mistake and ordered to recover the said amount. Presumably, the said order was passed by the third respondent on the basis that the

petitioner who had completed S.S.L.C. on 1.5.1988 should have been granted selection from that date onwards.

3. Likewise, in W.P.No. 18521 of 1999, the petitioner was appointed in the year 1973 as a Full-time Pre-vocational Craft Teacher in C.M.S.

Mecwittar Middle School, Tenkasi, 6th respondent in. the writ petition and the said School is an aided Institution. Based on the said Government

Orders stated above, the petitioner has completed her SSLC during March, 1989, which is well within the time stipulated in the Government

Order. The salary was also raised as per the said Government Order. The petitioner was accorded Selection Grade with effect from 12.11.1983,

viz., 10 years after completion of her service from her date of original appointment. Subsequently, she was also accorded special grade with effect

from 12.11.1993 with increase in the salary. The third respondent on the basis of the objection from the second respondent has informed through

the sixth respondent that the petitioner's salary was wrongly fixed and directed to recover under the impugned order dated 23.3.1999.

4. Similarly, in W.P.No. 18522 of 1999, the petitioner was appointed as a Full-time Vocational Instructor (Craft Teacher) in Rukkumani High

School, Mangalapuram, Kadayanallur, Tenkasi taluk in the year 1980, viz., the 5th respondent. The 5th respondent school is an aided institution.

The petitioner has completed her SSLC in April, 1985, well within the time stipulated in the said Government Order and the salary was also

increased accordingly. She was accorded selection grade with effect from 22.8.1989, ten years after completion of her entry into the services with

the 5th respondent. While so, the 2nd respondent, Accounts Officer (Audit), School Education Department, by impugned letter dated 16.3.1998,

has directed recovery of the amount on the basis that there has been wrong fixation of pay.

5. The respective impugned orders are challenged in all the writ petitions on the basis that the G.O.Ms.No. 1366, Education Department, dated

5.9.1986 and G.O.Ms.No. 1105, Education Department, dated 22.8.1989 do not stipulate the requirement of educational qualification, viz.,

SSLC as a condition precedent for calculating the selection grade. It is the case of the petitioners that the said Government Orders grant three year

period to those Craft Teachers like that of the petitioners, who have entered into service with lesser qualifications, to pass SSLC within a period of

three years which the petitioners have complied with. Further, under G.O.Ms.No. 1105, Education Department, dated 22.8.1989, Selection

Grade and Special Grade have been given to the Craft Teachers subject to the condition that they should qualify in passing SSLC. Therefore, it is

the case of the petitioners that the fixation of pay made earlier was in accordance with law and therefore, the impugned orders are not valid. It is

also alleged that such benefits having been given for so many years are sought to be withdrawn and recovery sought to be made without any notice

and therefore, it affects the principles of natural justice.

6. The 4th respondent in W.P.No. 18521 of 1999, viz., the District Elementary Educational Officer, Tirunelveli has filed a counter affidavit. The

fact of appointment of the petitioners is not denied. It is the case of the 4th respondent that under G.O.Ms.No. 1366, Education Department,

dated 5.9.1986, the minimum general qualification for the post of Craft Teachers working in the Middle Schools is made as SSLC pass in order to

allow higher scale of pay on par with Secondary Grade Teachers in the High Schools and therefore, it is only after possessing the qualification, they

are made eligible for the higher pay scale. It is also the case of the 4th respondent that subsequent G.O.Ms.No. 1105, Education Department,

dated 22.8.1989 which confers selection grade and special grade is also related to the qualified Craft Teachers of the Middle School by giving

notional benefits and inasmuch as the petitioners have completed SSLC much afterwards, the Secondary Grade Ordinary scale of pay should have

been effected only from the date of acquisition of SSLC qualification. However, by mistake, Secondary Grade scale of pay has been awarded

before completion of ten years of qualifying service with SSLC qualification and it was a wrong conferment of benefits given to the petitioners,

which is now sought to be rectified. The selection grade should have been granted only 10 years after the date when the petitioners have

completed SSLC and the special grade 10 years after the selection grade. Therefore, according to the 4th respondent, the impugned orders are

perfectly valid in law.

7. It is not in dispute that the Government, in order to equate the Craft Teachers in Middle Schools in respect of their salary on par with their

counterparts in High Schools, has prescribed minimum general qualification for the post as SSLC by G.O.Ms.No. 1366, Education Department,

dated 5.9.1986. In the said Government Order, it is also made clear that in respect of Craft Teachers who are already in service in Middle

Schools with lesser qualification, viz., 8th Standard and 7th Standard, they shall be allowed to acquire the minimum qualification within a period of

three years.

8. It is also not in dispute that all these three petitioners have acquired their SSLC within the time stipulated in the said Government Order. By

subsequent G.O.Ms.No. 1105, Education Department, dated 22.8.1989, while granting selection grade and special grade to Middle School

Teachers, relevant scales of pay have been fixed to all Craft Teachers of High Schools working in all kinds of Management, subject to the

condition that they should qualify themselves with SSLC. It is also stated that the selection grade and special grade pay shall take notional effect

from 1.10.1984 for the purpose of fixation of pay in those scales with monetary benefits from 1.4.1986. Under a similar circumstance, when a

Craft Teacher was appointed in the year 1970 and he was qualified with SSLC on 5.4.1986 and representation was made to the authorities to

confer the benefits of selection grade as per the said G.O.Ms.No. 1105, Education Department, dated 22.8.1989 and also G.O.Ms.No. 1366,

Education Department, dated 5.9.1986 and the same was rejected on 22.11.1990, when that was challenged in the Tamil Nadu State

Administrative Tribunal by filing Original Application, the Tribunal has allowed the application and directed the authorities to give selection grade

notionally with effect from 1.10.1984, however, with monetary benefits from 1.4.1986. When the Government has challenged the said order of the

Tribunal, in the case of District Educational Officer, Tiruvannamalai and Ors. v. K.T. Margasakayam, a Division Bench of this Court consisting of

V.S. Sirpurkar, J. (as he then was) and V. Kanagaraj, J. by order dated 27.7.2001 passed in W.P.No. 12066 of 1999, while confirming the said

order of the Tribunal has held as follows:

The learned Counsel appearing on behalf of the Government attacked this order on the ground that in fact when the relevant Government Orders

came on the field the respondent was not covered by them. It was tried to be argued that the respondent after his initial appointment was

transferred to Polur Panchayat Union middle school which school was upgraded into a high school and at that time, the respondent had not even

passed the S.S.L.C. examination and had only passed the 8th standard examination. It was conceded that the respondent has passed the SSLC

examination on 5.4.1986 and had qualified himself for drawing the pay scale of Rs. 610-20-730-25-955-30-1075 which was intended for the

post high school craft teachers. What was forcefully argued before us was that the respondent teacher could not have asked for counting his

middle school services for selection grade as that service was on the lower pay scale. It was tried to be argued that after the said teacher was

granted higher pay scale, if he continued for ten years on that pay scale then alone, he was entitled to the selection grade. In fact, this argument was

made before the Tribunal also and the Tribunal has refuted this argument and, in our opinion, correctly. What will be seen from G.O.Ms.No. 1105,

dated 22.6.1989 is that the craft teachers in the middle schools were made eligible for the selection grade and special grade scales of pay on par

with the craft teachers of the high school. However, in that Government Order, there was no condition imposed that this advantage was to be given

only on completion of the ten years of service only as a high school craft teacher. The learned Counsel also relied on the Government letter dated

4.10.1990 to suggest that the services rendered in the posts carrying equal and higher scales of pay alone could be taken into account for his grant

of selection grade or special grade in case of the respondent, since he was working as middle school craft teacher that service could not be taken

into account for the purpose of awarding selection grade. The Tribunal has refuted this argument on the basis of the contents of paragraph-2 of

G.O.Ms.No. 1366 dated 5.9.1986 as also the other G.O.Ms.No. 1105, dated 22.8.1989. We are in complete agreement with the Tribunal on

the interpretation of the relevant Government Orders in question. The Tribunal has also taken the example of the Headmaster of the primary

schools and has drawn parallel. In our opinion, the language of the concerned Government Orders is clear enough to suggest that the concerned

respondent was undoubtedly entitled to the selection grade on account of his services right from 1970 as middle school craft teacher and

thereafter, his services as High School craft teacher for which he had also acquired a proper qualification, i.e., SSLC in the year 1986. In our

opinion, there is no necessity to interfere with the order of the Tribunal in which the findings are recorded in a proper manner.

(Emphasis supplied)

9. Following the above cited Division Bench judgment, similar orders have been passed by this Court in P. Rajendran v. The District Elementary

Educational Officer, Tirunelveli and Ors. in W.P.No. 42763 of 2002 dated 3.12.2002 and subsequently in S. Arputha Amala Ritabai v. The

Director of Elementary Education, College Road, Chennai-6 in W.P.No. 29235 of 2004 dated 5.11.2004.

10. In the case in W.P. No. 29235 of 2004 the facts as narrated are also similar to that of the case on hand. The learned Judge, has narrated the

facts of the case in paragraph-2 is as follows:

The petitioner has questioned the impugned order dated 22.11.2000 of the first respondent and the consequential order dated 18.6.2002 of the

second respondent in denying the selection and special grade pay scale to the petitioner, to which she is entitled to as per G.O.Ms.No. 1105,

Education (MU-1(2) Department dated 22.8.1989. By the impugned orders, the said conferment and correspondingly the salary also were sought

to be reduced on the ground that the petitioner had not completed ten years of service as selection grade Craft Teacher with the qualification of

S.S.L.C....

By following the above said judgment of the Division Bench, the learned Judge has set aside the order of recovery.

11. There is also one another fact which has to be considered in these cases, that the petitioners have been conferred selection grade based on the

abovesaid Government Orders even in the year 1990 and have been paid salary and the recovery is sought to be made nearly after nine years

without giving any opportunity to the petitioners. Even assuming otherwise, these are not cases wherein by the positive conduct of the petitioners

they have acquired certain benefits illegally. On the other hand, the benefits have been conferred by the authorities based on the two Government

Orders. In such circumstances, the impugned orders are vitiated by the violation of the basic principles of natural justice and on the said ground

also, the impugned orders are liable to be set aside. In view of the same, the writ petitions are allowed. No costs.